

NOTHNAGEL'S PRACTICE. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. By PROF. DR. P. EHRLICH, DR. A. LAZARUS, PROF. K. VAN NOORDEN, DR. F. PINKUS. Edited with additions by ALFRED STENGEL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Authorized translation from the German under the editorial supervision of ALFRED STENGEL, M.D. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1905.

OF all the volumes of this system of excellent monographs in German the one entitled *Die Anæmie* is in some respects one of the most interesting and remarkable. The brilliant papers of Ehrlich and Lazarus on the Histology of the Blood and the comprehensive and noteworthy monograph of Van Noorden on Chlorosis help form a volume which is certainly unusual in its excellence.

Though the chapters on Leukæmia by Pinkus are fairly satisfactory, they are scarcely to be compared to the two sections just mentioned. In the arrangement of the American edition a few changes from the original have been made. These consist principally in placing the chapter upon Chlorosis before Pinkus' article on Leukæmia, and in the omission from this last monograph of the short section upon Hæmoglobinæmia written by Lazarus, as well as the "Schlusbetrachtungen" of Ehrlich. The monograph upon Leukæmia completes the volume of the American edition, though Vol. VIII. of the German system includes the "Diseases of the Spleen and the Hemorrhagic Diathesis" by Lilten, a section which appears in another volume of the translated edition. To the success which this book is sure to attain the editing and translation add much. Indeed, one constantly notices that where something is wanting in the original the editor makes just the addition which produces a finished work. The body and general trend of the book can be highly praised. Naturally a detailed description of such an extensive piece of work is not desirable. Those who do not know the German edition should familiarize themselves with the English counterpart, while to readers already acquainted with the original papers the editor's additions are of greatest interest.

Besides many short notes quite a number of longer additions have been made to the section on the Histology of the Blood. The article as it was written is of the greatest possible interest in that it is stamped with the individuality of Ehrlich. It reflects in it his views upon the subject. Among the most notable additions are references to the recent investigations on the basophilic granulations of the red cells, iodophilia, Cabot's ring bodies, the amœboid movement of lymphocytes, the eosinophilia of trichinosis, and the latest work of Pappenheim on the origin of the white blood cells. Throughout the sections on Simple Anæmia and Progressive Pernicious Anæmia numerous and often quite long notes have been inserted in the text. The editor calls attention to the fact that Chan-

ning, as early as 1842, first described severe anæmia (pernicious anæmia) in association with the puerperal state and made the condition familiar to New England practitioners of his time. Since the completion of Van Noorden's monograph upon chlorosis few new additions of moment have been made to our knowledge of this disease, so that in this section many insertions have not been necessary. The article on Leukæmia, however, has been much improved, lengthened, and filled out by the editor's notes. The subject of acute leukæmia has been increased by several pages. Quite an extensive review of the recent literature upon this subject is given, together with discussion as to the importance of the bone-marrow cells in the pathogenesis of the affection. Indeed, throughout the book great care has been taken to bring this subject of leukocyto-genesis up to date and to present the subject in an impartial light and from all points of view. Again, in the short section on Chloroma the editor has made extensive additions, the main portion of which is based principally on the recent work of Dock and Warthin. In the subsection on Pseudoleukæmia the recent investigations upon the histological changes in the lymph nodes and lymphomata are referred to and many illustrations are added to the text. As elsewhere, the same careful editing is to be noted in the chapter on Myeloid Leukæmia. On page 616 there seems to have been a mistake in printing, for one finds the subheading of Pseudoleukæmia placed near the top of a paragraph on the treatment of lymphatic leukæmia. One or two errors were also found in the cross-references at the foot of the pages.

Finally, it may again be said that this volume of Nothnagel's system cannot be too highly praised or its value overestimated.

W. T. L.

AILMENTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS. By FLORENCE STACKPOOLE.
Bristol: John Wright & Co., 1904

WE have always approached the review of medical books of this class—*i. e.*, those addressed to a lay audience—with feelings of decided repugnance, but in this instance, while we feel that there is much included that could have been well left out, we are nevertheless able to recommend the volume as decidedly the best of its class. The advisability of including various prescriptions for tonics, laxatives, etc., is very questionable, tending to place the volume in a false position and one which the author does not at all intend, as is shown by the repeated injunction to call in medical aid. The best thing in the whole book is the warning concerning the insidiousness of carcinoma of the uterus. Remembering this, much else may be forgiven, and for the sake of this chapter alone we would be glad to see the volume widely circulated. W. R..N.